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The illustrations are interesting but many of them, of the Philippines insurrection and Texas and other maneuver camps, bear no relation to the text and others, which do, are misplaced.

A. L. CONGER

The making of South Carolina. By Henry Alexander White, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., professor in Columbia Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina. [Stories of the states.] (New York, Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett and Company, 1914. 344 p. \$.65)

Few states have a local history so rich and so intimately connected with the great stream of national life as has South Carolina. Here is a rare opportunity to teach national history in terms of local happenings and the author has made much of his opportunity. Nowhere does the narrative degenerate into an account of local happenings of merely antiquarian interest. Every event is given its proper setting among occurrences of greater importance. The American revolution and the civil war consume a great deal of space, the former receiving seventy-five pages and the latter about sixty pages, or a total of more than a third of the entire book. Prominent men of South Carolina are given much space; in fact the entire treatment resembles that of the common elementary histories of the United States. The volume is thoroughly well done from a mechanical point of view and is profusely illustrated. The style is simple, direct, and interesting. The school children of South Carolina are fortunate in having so interesting a history presented in such an excellent manner.

O. M. DICKERSON

Popular elementary history of New Mexico. By Benjamin M. Read. (Santa Fe, New Mexico: B. M. Read, 1914. 186 p. \$1.00)

European civilization in our great Southwest dates from about the same time as that on the Atlantic seaboard, but so different was its development and so little was it connected with the main stream of our national evolutions that its story reads like the history of a foreign country. Herein lies both the advantage and the danger of a study of local history in the schools of the Southwest; the danger of developing sectional patriotism at the expense of national life.

This particular volume was prepared expressly for the schools of New Mexico and has evidently been condensed from a larger work. Pedagogically it is not well done. It is packed with dates, incidents, and isolated facts. The printing, paper, and illustrations are unattractive. Consequently the book is thoroughly dry and uninteresting. The early period is treated with considerable detail and many facts are given. The period since the American occupation is not given its proper amount

of space, receiving only twenty-nine pages of material taken largely from current state publications. The wonderful story of the industrial development which has come during the last few years is scarcely referred to. Such a selection of material is unfortunate in a text book. As for accuracy, the author assures us on page eight that "The facts narrated in this small school history are absolutely correct."

O. M. DICKERSON